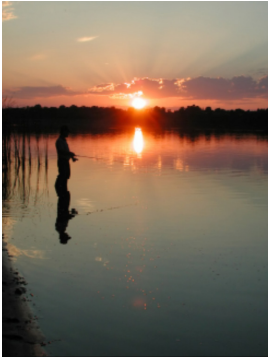


The Legend of The Singing River

A Biloxi Indian Princess, known as Anola, fell in love with Altama, the Chief of the Pascagoula tribe. She was betrothed to a chieftain in her own tribe, but fled with Altama to live with his people.



This led to a war between the two tribes, and the Pascagoula Indians swore to either save the young couple or perish with them. The Pascagoula Indians were out-numbered and faced with enslavement by the Biloxi tribe or death.

The women and children led the way, as the Pascagoula tribe joined hands and began to chant a song of death as they walked into the Pascagoula River. Many believe that the sounds heard by the river to this day are that song. While various explanations have been offered for this phenomenon, none have been proven.

This project has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior through the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial products or consultants constitute endorsement or recommendation by these agencies. This program received Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

Office of Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Gautier has History!

Scattered throughout the City of Gautier are many historical markers and sites attesting to the fact that Gautier has history! From the oldest Graveline Bayou Indian Mound dating from 400 - 700 AD (See The Legend of the Singing River) to the stately old mansions built by the Fernando Gautier family and Alfred E. Lewis family, Gautier's past culture is well preserved.

Explored by Spain in 1541, the area was later claimed by Jean Baptiste Baudreau dit Graveline, a French Canadian. In the first three hundred years of its history, the region was claimed by France, Spain, England, the Republic of West Florida, the Confederacy, and the United States, and entered into the statehood of Mississippi in 1817. The first known roadway to go through the locale was the Spanish Trail.



Soon after the Civil War, a distinct neighborhood, known then as West Pascagoula, began calling itself Gautier after the local sawmill owner's family. The final resting place of Fernando Upton Gautier (1822-1891) is the Historic Gautier Cemetery.

Within the cemeteries of Gautier are families, soldiers, and slaves from the Revolutionary War, Civil War, World Wars I & II, as well as more recent wars. A Veterans Tribute Tower erected in front of City Hall honors veterans of all wars.

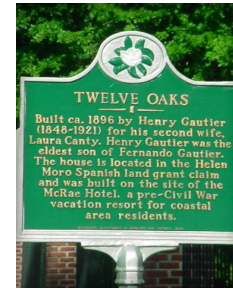
The city is located on the Mississippi Sound and is bordered by the Pascagoula River on the East, Bayou Graveline on the West, Martin Bluff on the North and the Mississippi Sound on the South. The city's love of nature is epitomized by the one-of-a-kind "Nature's Playground" water-themed sculpture located in the City's Town Center.



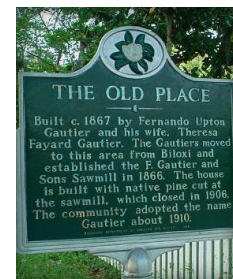
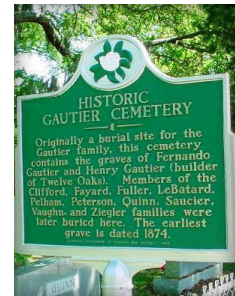
By Leonard Fuller
Gautier Historic Preservation Commission
PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

Gautier Historical Sites

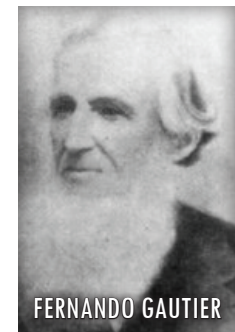
Presented by



TWELVE OAKS



LA MAISON GAUTIER, "THE OLD PLACE"



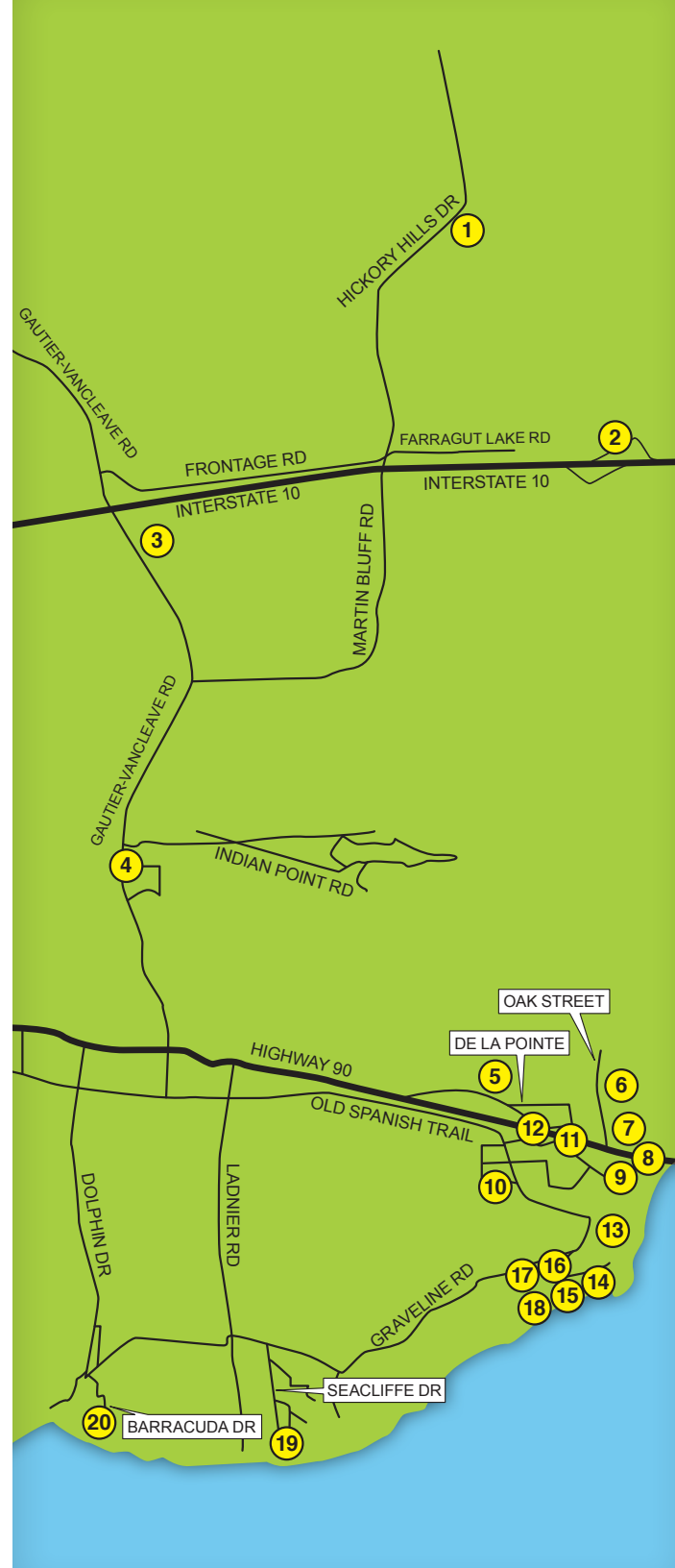
FERNANDO GAUTIER

SELF-GUIDED DRIVING TOUR

1. Martin Cemetery (Hickory Hills Drive)
- *2. Jean Baptiste Graveline Marker (I-10 Rest Area)
3. Lookout Fire Tower (Gautier-Vancleave Road)
- *4. St. Pierre's Episcopal Church (4412 Gautier-Vancleave Road)
5. Gautier "West Pascagoula" School – c. 1924 (902 De la Pointe Drive)
6. Tucei's Fish Camp (Oak Street)
- *7. Historic Gautier Cemetery (Oak Street)
- *8. The Old Place "La Maison Gautier" – c. 1867 (2800 Oak Street)
- *9. Gautier & Sons Sawmill Marker (Graveline Road)
10. Franklin Cemetery (Chamberlain Road)
- *11. Gautier Elementary School – c. 1940 (401 De La Pointe Drive)
- *12. New Era Missionary Church (Hwy 90)
- *13. Creosote Plant Marker (Graveline Road)
- *14. Jennie Orrell House/Railroad Depot – c. 1907 & 1902 (320 Wind Drift Lane)
- *15. Labrot House – c. 1899 (400 Wind Drift Lane)
- *16. Twelve Oaks – c. 1896 (701 Graveline Road)
- *17. McRae Cemetery – c. 1920 (Graveline Road)
18. Gautier Beachfront Historic District – c. 1896 (1901 Waters Edge Drive)
- *19. Oldfields-Lewis Home & Cemetery – c. 1845 (1901 Waters Edge Drive)
- *20. Graveline Indian Mound (Barracuda Drive)

* Denotes state historic marker.

For site descriptions, visit
www.gautier-ms.gov (Boards & Commissions)



BEACHFRONT HISTORIC DISTRICT

